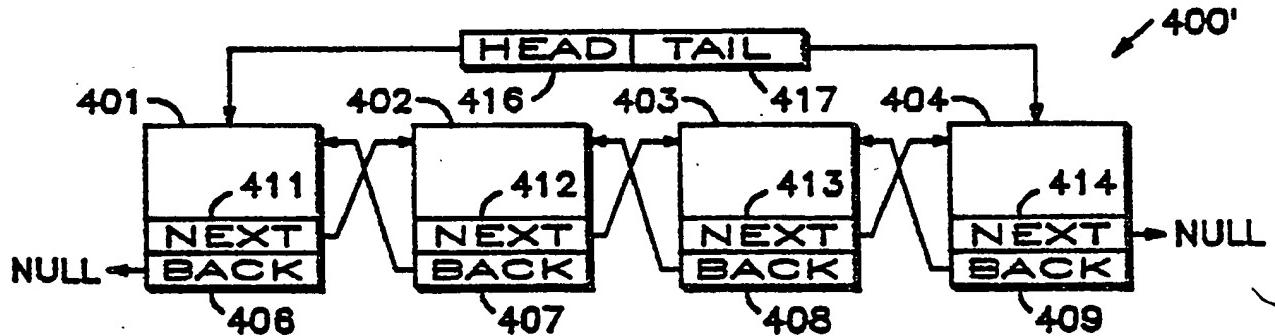




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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR A COMPARE AND SWAP INSTRUCTION



(57) Abstract

In a data processing system (10) having linked lists (400, 400', 500, 500') it is useful to be able to add and delete items from such lists (400, 400', 500, 500') while maintaining the integrity of the linked nature of such lists (400, 400', 500, 500'). A new compare and swap instruction provides for effectively simultaneously swapping 2 values which is useful for safely adding and deleting items (404, 512) from linked lists (400, 400', 500, 500'). Prior to the instruction the status of the two values are read at the locations to be swapped. During the instruction these locations are checked again to ensure that no change has occurred at these locations before the instruction performs the swap of the two new values. The instruction then performs the proposed 2 value swap but only if no change has occurred at these two locations where the swap is to be performed.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR A COMPARE AND SWAP INSTRUCTION**Field of the Invention**

The subject application relates to instructions for data processors, and more particularly, to instructions for manipulating items in a list in a data processor.

Background of the Invention

One aspect typical of a data processing system is operating with lists. Each list is comprised of a number of items. Each item is something to be performed or used by the data processing system. Items are typically processes, data, programs, or subroutines. One way of keeping track of a list is to have a head pointer and a tail pointer for each list. The head pointer points to the first item in the list. The tail pointer points to the last item in the list. In a singly-linked list the first item has a next pointer which points to the next item in the list which is then the second item in the list. The second item has also a next pointer which points at the item which follows next after the second item which is then the third item. The third item similarly has a next pointer which points at the fourth item, and so forth to the last item in the list. The last item also has a next pointer, but since it is the last item, its next pointer is typically null (all zeros).

Another type of list which offers advantages relative to speed of traversing the list is the doubly-linked list. In such a list each item has not only a next pointer but also a back pointer. The back pointer is used to point just ahead in the list. For example, the back pointer of the third item in the list points to the second item while the next pointer of the third item points to the fourth

item. The last item's next pointer is still null while its back pointer points to the next-to-last item, assuming of course that the list has more than one item. For the first item in the list the back pointer is null in view of there being no item ahead of it, and the next pointer points to the second item.

During the operation of the data processing system it is desirable to add and delete items from lists. One technique that has been developed in a mainframe data processing system for such an operation for singly-linked lists is an instruction called "compare and swap". The instruction can be used to cause the proper adjustment to the head pointer of the list so that an item can be added or deleted at the head of the list. Before the compare and swap instruction is executed, however, the address in the head pointer is read and stored. Then if, for example, a new item is to be added, a swap value which can be substituted into the head pointer is prepared. This swap value when so substituted will cause the header pointer to point at the new item. The preparation of the new item includes causing its next pointer to point at the next following item which is the item which is at the head of the list prior to the addition of the new item. After the new item is ready, the stored address is compared to the address in the head pointer to make sure they are still the same. During the preparation of the new item, the list may have been altered causing the next pointer of the preceding item to also have been altered. If the compared addresses are different, the process must start over. If the compared addresses are the same, an address pointing to the new item (the swap value) is inserted into the next pointer of the preceding item, thus effecting the addition of the new item. As previously stated, lists often have tail and head pointers for assisting in keeping track of the lists. Such a compare and swap operation is not effective for adding or deleting at the end of the list even when the

list has head and tail pointers. This is because not only the tail pointer must be changed but also the former last item must be changed to point at the new last item. This has not been available. Similarly, insertion and deletion was not available in the middle of a list because the item that is to point at the new item (in the case of a new item being added) may have been moved to a different list. Consequently, the compare test may be passed but the new item would be inserted into the wrong list.

Summary of the Invention

An object of the subject invention is to provide an improved compare and swap instruction.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved technique for changing two values in a data processing system.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an improved technique for manipulating linked lists in a data processing system.

These and other objects of the invention are achieved in a data processor in which two values are to be changed effectively simultaneously. A first compare value is read at a first location where a value is to be changed. A second compare value is read at a second location where a value is to be changed. A first swap value is stored which is the value to be substituted for the value at the first location. A second swap value is stored which is the value to be substituted for the value at the second location. An instruction which is uninterruptable can then commence. The instruction compares the first compare value to the value present at the first location, and the second compare value to the value present at the second location. If the first and second compare values are the same as the respective values at the first and second location, the

first swap value is input to the first location, and the second swap value is input to the second location.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a data processing system useful for implementing the invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the data processor of FIG. 1;

FIG.s 3A and 3B, placed top to bottom, comprise a micro-control flow diagram according to a preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG.s 4A and 4B are diagrams of doubly-linked lists useful for understanding how to use the present invention to add or delete an item at an end of a doubly-linked list; and

FIG.s 5A and 5B are diagrams of singly-linked lists useful for understanding how to add or delete an item at the middle of a singly-linked list.

Description of the Invention

Shown in Figure 1 is a data processing system 10 wherein logical addresses (LADDR) issued by a data processor (DP) 12 are mapped by a memory management unit (MMU) 14 to a corresponding physical address (PADDR) for output on a physical bus (PBUS) 16. Simultaneously, the various logical access control signals (LCNTL) provided by DP 12 to control the access are converted to appropriately timed physical access control signals (PCNTL) by a modifier unit 18 under the control of MMU 14. DP 12 is an example of a data processor which is capable of implementing the present invention relating to compare and swap instructions.

In response to a particular range of physical addresses (PADDR), memory 20 will cooperate with an error detection and correction circuit (EDAC) 22 to exchange data (DATA) with DP 12 in synchronization with the physical access control signals (PCNTL) on PBUS 16. Upon detecting an error in the data, EDAC 22 will either signal a bus error (BERR) or request DP 12 to retry (RETRY) the exchange, depending upon the type of error.

In response to a different physical address, mass storage interface 24 will cooperate with MP 12 to transfer data to or from mass storage 26. If an error occurs during the transfer, interface 24 may signal a bus error (BERR) or, if appropriate, request a retry (RETRY).

In the event that the MMU 14 is unable to map a particular logic address (LADDR) into a corresponding physical address (PADDR), the MMU 14 will signal an access fault (FAULT). As a check for MMU 14, a watchdog timer 28 may be provided to signal a bus error (BERR) if no physical device has responded to a physical address (PADDR) within a suitable time period relative to the physical access control signals (PCNTL).

If, during a data access bus cycle, a RETRY is requested, OR gates 30 and 32 will respectively activate the BERR and HALT inputs of DP 12. In response to the simultaneous activation of both the BERR and HALT inputs thereof during a DP-controlled bus cycle, DP 12 will abort the current bus cycle and, upon the termination of the RETRY signal, retry the cycle.

If desired, operation of DP 12 may be externally controlled by judicious use of a HALT signal. In response to the activation of only the HALT input thereof via OR gate 32, DP 12 will halt at the end of the current bus cycle, and will resume operation only upon the termination of the HALT signal.

In response to the activation of only the BERR input thereof during a processor-controlled bus cycle, DP 12 will abort the current bus cycle, internally save the contents of the status register, enter the supervisor state, turn off the trace state if on, and generate a bus error vector number. DP 12 will then stack into a supervisor stack area in memory 20 a block of information which reflects the current internal context of the processor, and then use the vector number to branch to an error handling portion of the supervisor program.

Up to this point, the operation of DP 12 is identical to the operation of Motorola's MC68000 microprocessor. However, DP 12 differs from the MC68000 in the amount of information which is stacked in response to the assertion of BERR. The information stacked by the MC68000 consists of: the saved status register, the current contents of the program counter, the contents of the instruction register which is usually the first word of the currently executing instruction, the logical address which was being accessed by the aborted bus cycle, and the characteristics of the aborted bus cycle, i.e. read/write, instruction/data and function code. In addition to the above information, DP 12 is constructed to stack much more information about the internal machine state. If the exception handler is successful in resolving the error, the last instruction thereof will return control of DP 12 to the aborted program. During the execution of this instruction, the additional stacked information is retrieved and loaded into the appropriate portions of DP 12 to restore the state which existed at the time the bus error occurred.

The preferred operation of DP 12 will be described with reference to Figure 2 which illustrates the internal organization of a microprogrammable embodiment of DP 12. Since the illustrated form of DP 12 is very similar to the Motorola MC68000 microprocessor described in detail in the several U.S. Patents cited hereafter, the common operation

aspects will be described rather broadly. Once a general understanding of the internal architecture of DP 12 is established, the discussion will focus on the unique compare and swap feature of the present invention.

The DP 12, like the MC68000, is a pipelined, microprogrammed data processor. In a pipelined processor, each instruction is typically fetched during the execution of the preceding instruction, and the interpretation of the fetched instruction usually begins before the end of the preceding instruction. In a microprogrammed data processor, each instruction is typically fetched during the execution of the preceding instruction, and the interpretation of the fetched instruction usually begins before the end of the preceding instruction. In a microprogrammed data processor, each instruction is executed as a sequence of microinstructions which perform small pieces of the operation defined by the instruction. If desired, user instructions may be thought of as macroinstructions to avoid confusion with the microinstructions. In the MC68000 and DP 12, each microinstruction comprises a microword which controls microinstruction sequencing and function code generation, and a corresponding nanoword which controls the actual routing of information between functional units and the actuation of special function units within DP 12. With this in mind, a typical instruction execution cycle will be described.

At an appropriate time during the execution of each instruction, a prefetch microinstruction will be executed. The microword portion thereof will, upon being loaded from micro ROM 34 into micro ROM output latch 36, enable function code buffers 38 to output a function code (FC) portion of the logical address (LADDR) indicating an instruction cycle. Upon being simultaneously loaded from nano ROM 40 into nano ROM output latch 42, the corresponding nanoword requests bus controller 44 to

perform an instruction fetch bus cycle, and instructs execution unit 46 to provide the logical address of the first word of the next instruction to address buffers 48. Upon obtaining control of the PBUS 16, bus controller 44 will enable address buffers 48 to output the address portion of the logical address (LADDR). Shortly thereafter, bus controller 44 will provide appropriate data strobes (some of the LCNTL signals) to activate memory 20. When the memory 20 has provided the requested information, bus controller 44 enables instruction register capture (IRC) 50 to input the first word of the next instruction from PBUS 16. At a later point in the execution of the current instruction, another microinstruction will be executed to transfer the first word of the next instruction from IRC 50 into instruction register (IR) 52, and to load the next word from memory 20 into IRC 50. Depending upon the type of instruction in IR 52, the word in IRC 50 may be immediate data, the address of an operand, or the first word of a subsequent instruction. Details of the instruction set and the microinstruction sequences thereof are set forth fully in U.S. Patent No. 4,325,121 entitled "Two Level Control Store for Microprogrammed Data Processor" issued 13 April 1982 to Gunter et al, and which is hereby incorporated by reference.

As soon as the first word of the next instruction has been loaded into IR 52, address 1 decoder 54 begins decoding certain control fields in the instruction to determine the micro address of the first microinstruction in the initial microsequence of the particular instruction in IR 52. Simultaneously, illegal instruction decoder 56 will begin examining the format of the instruction in IR 52. If the format is determined to be incorrect, illegal instruction decoder 56 will provide the micro address of the first microinstruction of an illegal instruction microsequence. In response to the format error, exception logic 58 will force multiplexor 60 to substitute the micro

address provided by illegal instruction decoder 56 for the micro address provide by address 1 decoder 54. Thus, upon execution of the last microinstruction of the currently executing instruction, the microword portion thereof may enable multiplexor 60 to provide to an appropriate micro address to micro address latch 62, while the nanoword portion thereof enables instruction register decoder (IRD) 64 to load the first word of the next instruction from IR 52. Upon the selected micro address being loaded into micro address latch 62, micro ROM 34 will output a respective microword to micro ROM output latch 36 and nano ROM 40 will output a corresponding nanoword to nano ROM output latch 42.

Generally, a portion of each microword which is loaded into micro ROM output latch 36 specifies the micro address of the next microinstruction to be executed, while another portion determines which of the alternative micro addresses will be selected by multiplexor 60 for input to micro address latch 62. In certain instructions, more than one microsequence must be executed to accomplish the specified operation. These tasks, such as indirect address resolution, are generally specified using additional control fields within the instruction. The micro addresses of the first microinstructions for these additional microsequences are developed by address 2/3 decoder 66 using control information in IR 52. In the simpler form of such instructions, the first microsequence will typically perform some preparatory task and then enable multiplexor 60 to select the micro address of the microsequence which will perform the actual operation as developed by the address 3 portion of address 2/3 decoder 66. In more complex forms of such instructions, the first microsequence will perform the first preparatory task and then will enable multiplexor 60 to select the micro address of the next preparatory microsequence as developed by the address 2 portion of address 2/3 decoder 66. Upon performing this

additional preparatory task, the second microsequence then enables multiplexor 60 to select the micro address of the microsequence which will perform the actual operation as developed by the address 3 portion of address 2/3 decoder 66. In any event, the last microinstruction in the last microsequence of each instruction will enable multiplexor 60 to select the micro address of the first microinstruction of the next instruction as developed by address 1 decoder 54. In this manner, execution of each instruction will process through an appropriate sequence of microinstructions. A more thorough explanation of the micro address sequence selection mechanism is given in U.S. Patent No. 4,342, 078 entitled "Instruction Register Sequence Decoder for Microprogrammed Data Processor" issued 27 July 1982 to Tredennick et al, and which is hereby incorporated by reference.

In contrast to the microwords, the nanowords which are loaded into nano ROM output latch 42 indirectly control the routing of operands into and, if necessary, between the several registers in the execution unit 46 by exercising control over register control (high) 68 and register control (low and data) 70. In certain circumstances, the nanoword enables field translation unit 72 to extract particular bit fields from the instruction in IRD 64 for input to the execution unit 46. The nanowords also indirectly control effective address calculations and actual operand calculations within the execution unit 46 by exercising control over AU control 74 and ALU control 76. In appropriate circumstances, the nanowords enable ALU control 76 to store into status register (SR) 78 the condition codes which result from each operand calculation by execution unit 46. A more detailed explanation of ALU control 76 is given in U.S. Patent No. 4,312,034 entitled "ALU and Condition Code Control Unit for Data Processor" issued 19 January 1982 to Gunter, et al, and which is hereby incorporated by reference.

A read-modify-write cycle (RMC) is available which ensures in advance that a write can follow a read without relinquishing the bus. This RMC mode is indicated by an RMC signal. During the RMC mode no other system resource can have access to the bus. The RMC mode and functions involved therewith are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,348,722, entitled "Bus Processor", issued Sept. 7, 1982 to Gunter et al, and which is hereby incorporated by reference. The RMC signal can be brought out to an external pin to prevent system resources from attempting to gain access to the bus when the RMC signal is present. Additionally, in the preferred embodiment the RMC signal is controlled by microcode. Consequently, instructions can be made available which monopolize the bus for even longer than the two bus cycles required for a read followed by a write.

Such an instruction which can thus be made available is the compare and swap instruction for singly-linked lists (CAS1) as previously described. The CAS1 instruction, however, is not helpful for doubly-linked lists. A compare and swap instruction for doubly-linked lists (CAS2) is the subject of the present invention. Shown in FIG.s 3A and 3B, placed top to bottom, is a micro-control flow diagram for performing the CAS2 instruction according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Shown in FIG. 4A is a list 400 comprised of an item 401, an item 402, and an item 403. Shown in FIG. 4B is a list 400' which further includes an item 404 as well as items 401-403. Each item 401-404 has a back pointer and a next pointer. The back pointers of items 401-404 are 406, 407, 408, and 409, respectively. The next pointers of items 401-404 are 411, 412, 413, and 414, respectively. List 400 also includes a head pointer 416 and a tail pointer 417. In list 400 item 401 is the head. Accordingly, head pointer 416 points to item 401. As the head of the list 400, back pointer 406 of item 401 is null,

and next pointer of item 401 points to item 402. Back pointer 407 of item 402 points at item 401, and next pointer 412 points at item 403. With just three items in list 400, item 403 is the last item in list 400.

Accordingly next pointer 413 of item 403 is null while its back pointer points at item 402. Tail pointer 417 points at item 403 because it is the last item in the list. Next pointer 411-413 and head pointer 416 form a first set of pointers which have an analogous function. Beginning with head pointer 416, list 400 can be traversed in a forward direction using this set of pointers. Tail pointer 417 and back pointers 406-408 form a second set of pointers.

Beginning with tail pointer 417, list 400 can be traversed in a backward direction using the second set of pointers.

List 400' is the same as list 400 except that item 404 is the last item in the list. Consequently, tail pointer 417 points at item 404 instead of item 403 and next pointer 413 of item 403 points at item 404 instead of being null. Back pointer 409 of item 404 points at item 403, and next pointer 414 is null. Lists 400 and 400' are both properly formed doubly-linked lists with head and tail pointers. List 400' can be viewed as list 400 with a new item added at the tail. Alternatively list 400 can be viewed as list 400' but with the tail item deleted. A function of the CAS2 instruction is to be able to either add or delete an item at the head or tail using uninterruptable cycles. The first explanation is for adding an item at the tail. The list is originally list 400 which is changed by the CAS2 instruction to become list 400'.

Before the CAS2 instruction is performed, item 404 must be properly formed. As part of the formation process, item 404 has its back pointer 409 point to item 403 and next pointer 414 null. Also, prior to the CAS2 instruction, tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413 must be read and stored. Another step prior to beginning the CAS2 instruction is to store the values which are to be put into

tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413 so that these pointers will point to item 404. These values are sometimes referred to as swap values. As shown in FIG.s 1 and 2 there are numerous registers available for storing these swap values. These two pointers are the two that must be changed upon the addition of item 404 to list 400 in order to form list 400'. Tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413 must both be changed to point at item 404. During the formation of item 404 and after the reading of tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413, list 400 may be changed so that item 403 is no longer the last item in list 400. If that is the case, then at least one of tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413 will change. If such a change has occurred then item 404 cannot be properly added. The CAS2 instruction ensures that nothing has changed which will prevent the proper addition of item 404 before updating tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413. Another characteristic of the CAS2 instruction is that it will continue to completion even if an interrupt is received during the instruction. An instruction having this characteristic is often called an uninterruptable instruction.

To begin the CAS2 instruction, the RMC mode is instituted and the RMC signal is generated to ensure that the CAS2 instruction has exclusive use of the bus until the instruction is terminated. This prevents any changes to list 400 except those caused by the CAS2 instruction itself. The values at tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413 are then consecutively read. These two values are then compared to the corresponding values previously stored. This can be achieved by subtracting one from the other. If the result after subtraction is zero, then the values are the same. If the result is other than zero, then the values are different. If the values are the same, then the stored values for pointing to item 404 are swapped for those values in next pointer 413 and tail pointer 417.

After this swap the result is shown in FIG. 4B as list 400' with item 404 at the end. If either of the values are different, the RMC mode is terminated and the values last read from tail pointer 417 and next pointer 413 are stored in registers. In view of the changed circumstances as indicated by the values being different, a decision is then been made available as to the disposition of item 404. If item 404 is still to be added, a new CAS2 instruction can be instituted after pointers 409 and 414 have been properly updated to reflect the changed conditions.

Another possibility is for list 400' to be the beginning point and for the last item in the list, item 404, to be deleted. In such case list 400 shown in FIG. 4A is the desired result. As in the case for adding an item as previously described, some steps must be taken before the CAS2 instruction begins. In this deletion case, next pointer 413 is to swap its value which points to item 404 for the null value and tail pointer 417 is to swap its value which points to item 404 for a value which points to item 403. In preparation for this swap, the swap values comprising the null value and the value which points to item 403 are stored in registers. Also stored in registers are the compare values which comprise the value in tail pointer 417 which points to item 404 and the value in next pointer 413 which also points to item 404. The CAS2 instruction is then begun by initiating the RMC mode. The test values comprising the values in next pointer 413 and tail pointer 417 are then compared to the corresponding stored compare values. If each compare value is the same as its corresponding test value, the swap values are swapped for the corresponding values in next pointer 413 and tail pointer 417. The result of this swap is list 400 shown in FIG. 4A. If either of the compare values is different than its corresponding test value, then the swap does not occur, the RMC mode is terminated, and the new values in next pointer 413 and tail pointer 417 replace the previous compare values stored in registers.

The CAS2 instruction itself which is used to achieve a deletion or addition of an item is shown in FIG.s 3A and 3B. Compare values and swap values must be established prior to beginning the CAS2 instruction. The compare values are the ones which are read from the locations which need to be changed in order to properly effect the addition or deletion of the particular item. The swap values are those which are to replace the values in the locations which are to have their values changed. After initiating the RMC mode, a first test value is read from a first of the locations to be changed. A second test value is read from the other location while the first test value is compared to its corresponding compare value. A compare value is said to be corresponding when it was read from the same location as the test value to which it was said to be corresponding. The second test value is then compared to its corresponding compare value if the first test value is the same as its corresponding compare value. If not, the RMC mode is terminated. If the RMC mode is not terminated and if the comparison of the second test value to the second compare value shows that these two values are the same, then the swap value for the location of the first compare and test values is substituted for the first test value at that location. The other swap value then replaces the second test value at that location. If the second test value is not the same as the second test value, then the RMC is terminated at that point so that no swap values are swapped with the test values. Consequently, any two values can be safely swapped in a single instruction. The use is not limited to that described for FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B.

Shown in FIG. 5A is a list 500 comprised of an item 501, an item 502, an item 503, a head pointer 504, a tail pointer 505 and an access counter 506. Access counter 506 has a value which is incremented every time that a change is made to list 500. The value is read or incremented on a bidirectional bus 508. Each item 501-503 has a next

pointer 509, 510, and 511, respectively. Next pointer 509 of item 501 points at item 502, next pointer 510 of item 502 points at item 503, and next pointer 511 of item 503 is null. Head pointer 504 points at item 501 which is thus a head item. Tail pointer 505 points at item 503 which is thus a tail item. List 500 is a properly formed singly-linked list having head and tail pointers and an access counter. List 500' shown in FIG. 5B is the same as list 500 except that an item 512 has been inserted between items 502 and 503. With item 512 so inserted, next pointer 510 points at item 512 instead of item 503 as it did in list 500. Item 512 has a next pointer 513 pointing at item 503. List 500' is thus a properly formed singly-linked list with one additional item to that of list 500, the additional item being inserted in the middle of the list between the head and tail items 501 and 503. Whereas FIG.s 4A and 4B are useful for describing the addition and deletion of an item at an end of a list, FIG.s 5A and 5B are useful for describing the addition and deletion of an item in the middle of a list. For describing an addition or insertion of an item, FIG. 5A shows before and FIG. 5B shows after the insertion. Conversely, for a deletion, FIG. 5B shows before and FIG. 5A shows after.

The insertion of item 512 into list 500 between items 502 and 503 will be described first. The changes that need to be made to list 500 in order to effect the insertion are to next pointer 510 of item 502 and the value in access counter 506. Instead of pointing at item 503, next pointer 510 will point to item 512. Prior to beginning the CAS2 instruction, compare values and swap values must be stored. The compare values to be stored are those in next pointer 510 which points to item 503, and access counter 506. The swap values are those to be inserted into next pointer 510 and provided to access counter 506 to effect the insertion of item 512. After the insertion next pointer 510 is to have a value which points to item 512,

and access counter 506 will be incremented. In order to properly prepare item 512 it is necessary to know which item is to be after 512 in order to establish where next pointer 513 is to point. After item 512 has then been properly prepared, the CAS2 instruction can commence. The RMC mode is initiated and next pointer 510 and access counter 506 are read. The values at next pointer 510 and access counter 506 which are read during the CAS2 instruction are check values. Before the swap values replace these check values in next pointer 510, it is necessary to determine that items 502 and 503 have retained their relationship to each other and that access counter 506 has not been incremented. While item 512 was being formed, one of items 502 or 503 may have been deleted. Alternatively, another item or items may have been inserted between items 502 and 503. Another possibility is that items 502 and 503 may have retained their relationship to each other but have been moved to another list. If something has changed, it would be improper to insert the swap values into next pointer 510 and access counter 506. Consequently, the check values are compared to the compare values to make certain they are the same before inserting the swap values. In particular, the value read at next pointer 510 before the CAS2 instruction commenced is compared to the value which is present at next pointer 510 after the CAS2 instruction has commenced, and the value read at access counter 506 before the CAS2 instruction commenced is compared to the value which is present after the CAS2 instruction at access counter 506. If the comparisons show that the check values equal the compare values, then the swap values are inserted into next pointer 510 and access counter 506 so that next pointer 510 points at item 512 and that access counter 506 is incremented. When such insertion is made, the result is list 500' shown in FIG. 5B. If either of the comparisons results in showing that one of the check values is not the same as

its corresponding compar value, neither swap value is inserted. The comparisons are consecutively done, then if appropriate in view of the comparisons, the insertions of the swap values are also consecutively done.

The CAS2 instruction is also useful for deleting an item from the middle of a list, such as deleting item 512 from list 500' to obtain list 500. The compare values which are read prior to commencing the CAS2 instruction are those at next pointer 510 and access counter 506. The swap value for next pointer 510 will be that for pointing at item 503. The swap value for access counter 506 will be the incremented value of the access counter 506. When the CAS2 instruction commences the RMC mode is initiated. A first test value is read from either next pointer 510 or access counter 506. This first test value is then compared to its corresponding compare value, while a second test value is read from the other of next pointer 510 or access counter 506. If the first test value is not the same as its corresponding compare value, then the CAS2 instruction and RMC mode are terminated. If the first test value is the same as its corresponding compare value, then the second test value is compared to its corresponding compare value. If the second test value is not the same as its corresponding compare value, the CAS2 instruction and the RMC mode are terminated, and the first and second test values replace the compare values. If the second test value is the same as its corresponding compare value, the swap values are consecutively swapped for the values in next pointer 510 and access counter 506. In particular, the swap value which is inserted into next pointer 510 causes next pointer 510 to point at item 503, and the swap value which is inserted into access counter 506 is the incremented value of the access counter 506. Whether next pointer 510 or access counter 506 is updated before the other is not significant. After effecting the insertion of the swap values, the CAS2 instruction and RMC mode are terminated. The CAS2 instruction thus effects the deletion of item 512 from list 500' to obtain list 500.

The CAS2 instruction is not limited to safely swapping 2 values in a linked list situation. The instruction can be useful anytime it is desirable to simultaneously swap 2 values. Such swapping can involve values of other types of list, but may also involve values unrelated to lists. The CAS2 instruction may be useful in any data structure which can have one location changed in conjunction with an access counter. A tree structure is such a situation where it can be useful to swap 2 such values effectively simultaneously.

The microcode for achieving this CAS2 instruction is disclosed in appendices I and II.

APPENDIX I
MICROINSTRUCTION LISTING

CO-ORDINATE OF BOX				MICRO SEQUENCER INFORMATION	
LABEL OF BOX		MICRO ADDRESS		ORIGIN	
V	V	V	V	V	V
AA1 EXAM1 040 EXAM1 (1) A1					
SIZE PADB RXS RYS R/W TIME TYPE					
"COMMENTS" TRANSFERS >> T1 DESTINATION > T3 DESTINATION				AU	
				ALU	
				CC	
				SHFTO	
				SHFTC	
				FTU	
				PC	
				PIPE	
				DATE	

ORIGIN: if shared, co-ordinate of origin
 if origin, # of boxes sharing with this box

DATA ACCESS INFORMATION:

R/W	TIME
.	- no access X - no timing associated
<W>	- write T1 - write to aob in T1
<>	- read T3 - write to aob in T3
SPC	- special signal T0 - aob written before T1
EXL	- latch exception

TYPE

.,<,>,<W> on R/W	
.	- normal access
UNK	- program/data access
CNORM	- conditional normal
CUNK	- conditional prog/data
AS	- alternate address space
CPU1	- cpu access - different bus error
CPU2	- cpu access - normal bus error
RMC	- read-modify-write access

SPC on R/W

RST1	- restore stage 1
RST2	- restore stage 2
HALT	- halt pin active
RSET	- reset pin activ
SYNC	- synchronize machine

EXL n R/W

BERR	- bus error	PRIV	- privilege viol.
AERR	- address err	TRAC	- trace

LINA	- lin a	21	TRAP	- trap
LINF	- lin f		COP	- protocol viol.
ILL	- illegal		FORE	- format error
DVBZ	- divide by zero		INT	- interrupt 1st stack
BDCK	- bad check		INT2	- interrupt 2nd stack
TRPV	- trap on overflow		NOEX	- no exception

MICRO SEQUENCER INFORMATION:-

DB - direct branch - next microaddress in microword
 BC - conditional branch
 A1 - use the A1 PLA sample interrupts and trace
 A1A - use the A1 PLA sample interrupts, do not sample trace
 A1B - use the A1 PLA do not sample interrupts or trace
 A2 - use the A2 PLA
 A7 - functional conditional branch (DB or A2 PLA)
 A4 - use the A4 latch as next micro address
 A5 - use the A5 PLA
 A6 - use the A6 PLA

SIZE:

size = byte nano specified constant value
 size = word nano specified constant value
 size = long nano specified constant value
 size = ircsz irc[11]=0/1 => word/long
 size = irsz ird decode of the instruction size (byte/word/long). Need to have file specifying residual control
 size = ssize shifter control generates a size value. The latch in which this value is held has the following encoding
 000 = byte
 001 = word
 010 = 3-byte
 011 = long
 100 = 5-byte *** must act as long sized

RXS - RX SUBSTITUTIONS:

RX is a general register pointer. It is used to point at either special purpose registers or user registers. RX generally is used to translate a register pointer field within an instruction into the control required to select the appropriate register.

rx = rz2d/rxd conditionally substitute rz2d
 use rz2d and force rx[3]=g
 mul.l 0100 110 000 xxx xxx
 div.l 0100 110 001 xxx xxx

rx = rx $\text{ird}[11:9]$ muxed onto $\text{rx}[2:0]$
 $\text{rx}[3] = 0$ (data reg.)
 (unless residual points)
 rra then $\text{rx}[3] = 1$
 (residual defined in opmap)

rx = rx2 $\text{irc2}[15:12]$ muxed onto $\text{rx}[3:0]$
 $\text{rx}[3]$ is forced to 0 by residual control
 div.1 0100 110 001 xxx xxx
 bit field reg 1110 lxx 111 xxx xxx

rx = rp $\text{rx}[3:0] = \text{ar}[3:0]$
 The value in the ar latch must be
 inverted before going onto the rx bus
 for movem r1,-(ry) 0100 100 01x 100 xxx

rx = rz $\text{irc}[15:12]$ muxed onto $\text{rx}[3:0]$
 (cannot use residual control)

rx = ro2 $\text{rx}[2:0] = \text{irc2}[8:6]$
 $\text{rx}[3] = g$ (data reg.)
 Used in Bit Field, always data reg

rx = car points @ cache address register
rx = vbr points @ vector base register

rx = vatl points @ vatl

rx = dt points @ dt

rx = crp $\text{rx}[3:0] = \text{ar}[3:0]$
 The value in ar points at a control
 register (i.e. not an element of the
 user visible register array)

rx = usp $\text{rx}[3:0] = F$
 force effect of psws to be negated (0)

rx = sp $\text{rx}[2:0] = F$,
 if psws=0 then address usp
 if psws=1 & pswm=0 then isp
 if psws=1 & pswm=1 then msp

RYS - RY SUBSTITUTIONS:

ry = ry $\text{ird}[2:0]$ muxed onto $\text{ry}[2:0]$
 $\text{ry}[3] = 1$ (addr reg.) unless residual
 points
 ryd then $\text{ry}[3] = 0$. (residual defined
 in opmap)

ry = ry/dbin
ry/dob This is a conditional substitution
 for the normal ry selection (which

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includ th residual substitutions lik dt) with dbin or dob. Th substitution is made based on residual contr l d fin d in opmap (about 2 i rd lines) which s lects the dbin/dob and inhibits all action to ry (or the residually defined ry). Depending upon the direction to/from the rails dbin or dob is selected. If the transfer is to the rails then dbin is substituted while if the transfer is from the rails dob is substituted.

Special case: IRD = 8100 0xx 0ss 000 xxx (clr,neg,negx,not), where if driven onto the a-bus will also drive onto the d-bus.

ry = rw2

irc2[3:0] muxed onto ry[3:0]
use rw2
 movem ea,rl 8100 110 01x xxx xxx
 div.l 8100 110 001 xxx xxx
 bfield 1110 xxx xxx xxx xxx
 cop 1111 xxx xxx xxx xxx
 do not allow register to be written to
 div.w 1000 xxx x11 xxx xxx
 force ry[3] = 0
 div.l 8100 110 001 xxx xxx
 bfield 1110 1xx x11 xxx xxx

ry = rw2/dt

conditionally substitute rw2 or dt
use rw2 and force ry[3]=0
 mul.l 8100 110 000 xxx xxx
 and irc2[10] = 1
 div.l 8100 110 001 xxx xxx
 and irc2[10] = 1

ry = vdtl

points @ virtual data temporary

ry = vat2

points @ virtual address temporary 2

ry = dty

points @ dt

AU - ARITHMETIC UNIT OPERATIONS:

6- ASDEC add/sub add/sub based on residual control
sub if ird = xxxx xxx xxx 100 xxx

1- ASXS add/sub add/sub based on residual (use alu add/sub). Do not extend db entry

add if ird = 1101 xxx xxx xxx xxx add

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or 0101 xxx 0xx xxx xxx addq

2- SUB	sub	subtract AB from DB
3- DIV	add/sub	do add if aut[31] = 1, sub if aut[31] = 0; take db (part rem) shift by 1 shifting in alut[31] then do the add/sub.
4- NIL		
6- SUBZX	sub	zero extend DB according to size then sub AB
8- ADDX8	add	sign extend DB 8 -> 32 bits then add to AB.
9- ADDX6	add	sign extend DB 16 -> 32 bits then add to AB
10- ADD	add	add AB to DB.
11- MULT	add	shift DB by 2 then add constant sign/zero extend based on residual and previous aluop muls = always sxted mulu = sxted when sub in previous aluop
12- ADDXS	add	sign extend DB based on size then add to AB
13- ADDSE	add	sign extend DB based on size then shift the extended result by 0,1,2,3 bits depending upon irc[10:9]. Finally add this to AB
14- ADDZX	add	zero extend DB according to size then add to AB
15- ADDSZ	add	zero extend DB according to size, shift by 2, then add

CONSTANTS

0,1	1 selected by: (div * allzero) + (mult * alu carry = 0)
1,2,3,4	selected by size byte = 1 word = 2 3-by = 3 long = 4

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If ($Rx=SP$ or $Ry=SP$) and ($Ry=Ry$ or $Rx=Rx$) and (Rx or Ry is a source and destination) and (size constant = 1,2,3,4) and (size = byte) then constant = 2 rather than one.

ALU - ARITHMETIC AND LOGIC UNIT OPERATIONS:

```

col0 = x,nil
col1 = and
col2 = alu1,div,mult,or
col3 = alu2,sub

```

row	col 1	col 2	col 3
---	----	----	----
1 ADDROW	and	add	
2 ADDXROW	and	addr	add
3 SUBROW	and	sub	
4 SUBXROW	and	subx	
5 DIVROW	and	div	addl
6 MULTROW	and	mult	sub
7 ANDROW	and	and	sub
8 EORROW	and	eor	
9 ORROW	and	or	
10 NOTROW	and	not	add
11 CHGROW	and	chg	
12 CLRROW	and	clr	
13 SETROW	and	set	

		cin
add	db + ab	0
addr	db + ab	x
addl	db + ab	1
and	ab ^ db	-
chg	ab xor k=-1	-
clr	ab ^ k=0	-
eor	ab xor db	-
not	~ab v db	-
or	ab v db	-
set	ab v k=-1	-
sub	db + ab	1
subx	db + ab	x
mult	(db shifted by 2) add/sub (ab shifted by 0,1,2 (if 0 then add/sub 0)) control for add/sub and shift amount comes from regb. Don't assert atrue for mult	
div	build part. quot and advance part. remain.1 ab (pr.l:pg) shifted by 1, addg, value shifted in = au carry (quot bit) cin = g must assert atrue for div	

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The condition codes are updated during late T3 based upon the data in alut and/or rega. These registers can be written to during T3. In the case of rega, there are times when the value to be tested is the result of an insertion from regb.

CC - CONDITION CODE UPDATE CONTROL:

row	col 1	col 2	col 3
1 add	cnzvc	ddddd	ddddd
2 addx	cnzvc	ddkdc (bcd1)	cdzdc (bcd2)
3 sub	cnzvc	knzvc (cmp)	ddddd
4 subx	cnzvc	ddkdc (bcd1)	cdzdc (bcd2)
5 div	knzv0 (div)	ddddd	ddddd
6 mull	knzv0	ddddd	ddddd
7 rotat	knz0c	ddddd	ddddd
8 rox	cnz0c	knz00	kkvk
9 bit,bitfld	kkzkk (bit)	knz00 (bfld1)	kkzkk (bfld2)
10 log	knz00	ddddd	ddddd

standard

n = alut msb (by size)
 z = alut=0 (by size)

non-standard

```

add      c = cout
        v = vout
addx.l  c = cout
        z = pswz ^ locz
        v = vout
bcd1    c = cout
bcd2    c = cout v pswc
        z = pswz ^ locz
bfld1   n = shiftend
        z = all zero
bfld2   z = pswz ^ allzero
bit     z = allzero
div     v = au carry out
mull   n = (shiftend ^ irc2[10]) v
        (alut[31] ^ -irc2[10])
        z = (alut=0 ^ shift allzero ^ irc2[10]) v
        (alut=0 ^ -irc2[10])
        v = -irc2[10] ^ ((irc2[11] ^ ("allzero ^
        "alut[31])) v (^allone ^ alut[31])) v
        (^irc2[11] ^ -allzero))
rotat   c = shiftend = (sc=0 - 0 sc<>0 - end)
rox.l   c = shiftend = (sc=0 - pswx sc<>0 - end)
        ! can do this in two steps as knz0c where
        ! c=pswx and cnz0c where c=shiftend (not
        ! with share row with shift)
rox.3   v = shift overflow = ((^allz r ^ sc>sz) v
        (^allz ro v allones) ^ sc<=sz))
```

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```

    ! can simplify this if we don't share
    ! rows but it will cost another box

sub.1  c = "cout
      v = "vout
sub.2  c = "cout
      v = "vout
subx.1 c = "cout
      z = pswz ^ locz
      v = "vout
subx.2 c = "cout
subx.3 c = "cout v pswc
      z = pswz ^ locz

```

The meaning and source of signals which are used to set the condition codes is listed below:

allzero = every bit in rega field = 0 where the field is defined as starting at the bit pointed to by start and ending (including) at the bit pointed to by end.
(see shift control)

allone = every bit in rega field = 1 where the field is defined as starting at the bit pointed to by start and ending (including) at the bit pointed to by end.
(see shift control)

shiftend = the bit in rega pointed to by end = 1.
(see shift control)

locz = all alut for the applicable size = 0.

SHFTO - SHIFTER OPERATIONS:

xor value in rega is rotated right by value in shift count register into regb.

sxtd value in rega defined by start and end registers is sign extended to fill the undefined bits and that value is rotated right by the value in the shift count register. The result is in regb.

xxtd value in rega defined by start and end registers is PSWX extended to fill the undefined bits and that value is rotated right by the value in the shift count register. The result is in regb.

zxtd value in rega defined by start and end registers is zero extended to fill the undefined bits and that value is rotated right by the value in the shift count register. The result is in regb.

- ins** the value in **z** **gb** is rotated left by **th** value in shift count register and then inserted into the field defined by the start and end register in **rega**. Bits in **rega** that are not defined by **start** and **end** are not modified.
- boffs** provides the byte offset in **regb**. If **irc2[11]=1** then the offset is contained in **R0** and as such **rega** should be sign extended from **rega** to **regb** using the values established in **start**, **end**, and shift count of 3,31,3 respectively. If **irc2[11]=0** then the offset is contained in the immediate field and should be loaded from **irc2[10:6]** or probably more conveniently **osr[4:0]**. This value however should be shifted by 3 bits such that **osr[4:3]** are loaded onto **regb[1:0]** with zero extension of the remaining bits.
- offs** provides the offset in **regb**. If **irc2[11]=1** then the offset is contained in **R0** and as such **DB>REGB** should be allowed to take place. If **irc2[11]=0** then the offset is contained in the immediate field and **osr[4:0]** should be loaded onto **regb[4:0]** with zero extension of the remaining bits.

SHFTC - SHIFTER CONTROL:

<pre> {sbm1} BIT st = 0 bit en = -1 (31) mvp sc = wr (16,32) swap wr = BC[12:7] (16,32) callm osr = x cnt = x </pre> <pre> {sbm3} st = DB [5:0] mod sz en = DB [5:0] mod sz sc = 0 wr = DB [5:0] osr = x cnt = x </pre> <pre> {sbm5} st = x en = x sc = x wr = DB [7:2] osr = x cnt[1:0] = DB [1:0] </pre> <pre> {} st = x n = x sc = x </pre>	<pre> {sbm2} st = wr - 8 en = wr - 1 sc = wr - 8 wr = wr - 8 osr = x cnt = x </pre> <pre> {sbm4} st = 0 en = -1 (31) sc = wr wr = wr osr = x cnt = x </pre> <pre> {sbm6} st = 16 en = 31 sc = 16 wr = wr - 1 osr = x cnt = x </pre>
--	--

	wr = x osr = x cnt = x	
MUL mulw mulll	{mull} st = wr en = -1 mod sz (15,31) sc = wr wr = BC[12:7] (14,30) osr = x cnt = x	{mul2} st = wr - 2 en = wr sc = wr - 2 wr = wr - 2 osr = x cnt = x
	{mul3} st = g en = -1 (31) sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x	{mul4} st = g en = en sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x
	{}	{mul6} st = 16 en = 31 sc = 16 wr = x osr = x cnt = x
	{}	
	st = x en = x sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x	
	{}	
	st = x en = x sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x	
divw	{divw1} st = 0 en = 31 sc = wr (16) wr = BC[12:7] (16) osr = x cnt = x	{divw2} st = 0 en = -1 mod sz (15) sc = 16 wr = wr - 1 osr = x cnt = x
	{divw3} st = wr (16) en = -1 (31) sc = wr (16) wr = BC[12:7] (16) sr = x cnt = x	{divw4} st = 0 en = 31 sc = wr wr = x sr = x cnt = x
	{divw5} st = 4	{divw6} st = 16

	en = -1 mod siz (7)	n = 31
	sc = 28	sc = 16
	wr = x	wr = x
	osr = x	osr = x
	cnt = x	cnt = x
	{divw7}	
	st = st	
	en = -1 (31)	
	sc = 0	
	wr = x	
	osr = x	
	cnt = x	
	{divl1}	{divl2}
divl	st = wr - 1 (31)	st = 0
	en = -1 (31)	en = -1
	sc = x	sc = 0
	wr = BC[12:7] (32)	wr = wr - 1
	osr = x	osr = x
	cnt = x	cnt = x
	{divl3}	{divl4}
	st = 0	st = 0
	en = -1 (31)	en = 31
	sc = 0	sc = 0
	wr = x	wr = x
	osr = x	osr = x
	cnt = x	cnt = x
	{}	{divl6}
	st = x	st = 16
	en = x	en = 31
	sc = x	sc = 16
	wr = x	wr = x
	osr = x	osr = x
	cnt = x	cnt = x
	{}	
	st = x	
	en = x	
	sc = x	
	wr = x	
	osr = x	
	cnt = x	
	{}	{}
unk	st = x	st = x
	en = x	en = x
	sc = x	sc = x
	wr = x	wr = x
	osr = x	osr = x
	cnt = x	cnt = x

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```

        {}
        st = x
        en = x
        sc = x
        wr = x
        osr = x
        cnt = x

        {}
        st = x
        en = x
        sc = x
        wr = x
        osr = x
        cnt = x

        {}
        st = x
        en = x
        sc = x
        wr = x
        osr = x
        cnt = x

{as11}
st = 8
en = osr + ~wr
sc = ~wr + 1
wr = DB [5:0] or BC[12:7] (Q)
osr = BC[5:0]    (8,16,32)
cnt = x

{as12}
st = x
en = -(wr-1) mod sz
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{as13}
st = 8
en = osr - 1
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = x
cnt = x

{as14}
st = osr + ~wr
en = -1 mod sz
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = x
cnt = x

{as16}
st = 16
en = 31
sc = 16
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

```

```

cnt = x

asr
{asr1}
st = wr
en = osr - 1
sc = wr
wr = DB[5:0] or BC[12:7] (Q)
osr = BC[5:0] (8,16,32)
cnt = x

{asr2}
st = wr - 1
en = (wr - 1) mod sz
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{asr3}
st = osr - 1
en = osr - 1
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{}

st = osr
en = -1 (31)
sc = osr
wr = DB[5:0] or BC[12:7] (Q)
osr = BC[5:0] (8,16,32)
cnt = x

{rotl1}
st = osr
en = -1 (31)
sc = osr
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{rotl2}
st = x
en = -(wr - 1) mod sz
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{rotl3}
st = 0
en = 31
sc = -(wr - 1) mod sz
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{rotl6}
st = 16
en = 31
sc = 16

```

```

wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{rotrl}
st = osr
en = -1          (31)
sc = osr
wr = DB[5:0] or BC[12:7] (Q)
osr = BC[5:0]    (8,16,32)
cnt = x

{rotr3}
st = 0
en = 31
sc = wr mod sz
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{roxll}
st = 0
en = osr + ~wr (14)
sc = -1          (31)
wr = BC[12:7]    (1)
osr = BC[5:0]    (16)
cnt = x

{roxl3}
st = (~wr-1) + 1 mod sz

```

```

wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{rotr2}
st = x
en = (wr - 1) mod sz
sc = x
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{}

st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{rotr6}
st = 16
en = 31
sc = 16
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

{rox12}
st = g
en = (osr - wr) mod sz
sc = g
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{rox14}
st = g

```

```

en = -1 mod sz
sc = -(wr-1) + 1 mod sz
wr = DB[5:0] or BC[12:7] (Q)
osr = BC[5:0] (8,16,32)
cnt = x

{rox15}
st = -(wr-1) + 1 mod sz
en = -1 mod sz
sc = -(wr-1) + 1 mod sz
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{rox17}
st = wr - 1
en = osr - 1
sc = 0
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

roxr
{roxr1}
st = wr
en = osr - 1
sc = wr
wr = BC[12:7] (1)
osr = BC[5:0] (16)
cnt = x

{roxr2}
st = 0
en = (wr - 1) mod sz
sc = 0
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{roxr3}
st = 0
en = (wr-1) - 1
sc = (wr-1) + 24,16,0
wr = DB[5:0] or BC[12:7] (Q)
osr = BC[5:0] (8,16,32)
cnt = x

{roxr4}
st = wr
en = osr - 1
sc = wr
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{roxr5}
st = 0
en = (wr-1) - 1
sc = (wr-1) + 24,16,0
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{roxr6}
st = 16
en = 31
sc = 16
wr = wr - 1 - osr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{roxr7}
st = 0
en = osr - wr
sc = 0
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

```

```

bfreq {bfreq1}
      st = 0
      en = 31
      sc = osr + wr
      wr = DB[4:0] or IRC2[4:0]
      osr = REGB[4:0] or IRC2[10:6]
      cnt = x

      {bfreq2}
      st = 0
      en = wr - 1
      sc = 0
      wr = wr
      osr = osr
      cnt = x

      {bfreq3}
      st = 0
      en = 31
      sc = osr + wr
      wr = wr
      osr = osr
      cnt = x

      {bfreq5}
      st = x
      en = x
      sc = x
      wr = wr
      osr = x
      cnt[1:0] = DB [1:0]

      {bfreq6}
      st = 16
      en = 31
      sc = 16
      wr = wr
      osr = osr
      cnt = x

      {bfreq7}
      st = 0
      en = 31
      sc = 25
      wr = x
      osr = x
      cnt = x

bfmt {bfmt1}
      st = 3

      en = -1          (31)

      sc = 3
      wr = DB[4:0] or IRC2[4:0]
      osr = REGB[4:0] or IRC2[10:6]
      cnt = x

      {bfmt2}
      st = 00:
      - (osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
      en = (osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
      [4:3]:-osr[2:0]
      sc = 0
      wr = wr
      osr = osr
      cnt = (osr[2:0]+
              (wr-1)) [5:3]

      {bfmt3}
      st = 0

      en = 11:-osr[2:0]
      sc = 0
      wr = wr
      osr = osr
      cnt = x

      {bfmt5}
      st = x

      {bfmt4}
      st = 00:
      - (osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
      en = -1 mod sz (7)
      sc = 0
      wr = wr
      osr = x
      cnt = x

      {bfmt6}
      st = 16

```

36.

```

en = x          en = 31
sc = x          sc = 16
wr = x          wr = wr
osr = x          osr = osr
cnt = x          cnt = x

{bfmt7}
st = x
en = x
sc = x
wr = x
osr = x
cnt = x

bfmi      {bfm1}
st = 3
en = -1      (31)
sc = 3
wr = DB[4:0] or IRC2[4:0]
osr = REGB[4:0] or IRC2[10:6]
cnt = x

{bfm1}
st = 0
en = 11:"osr[2:0]"
sc = 11:"(osr[2:0]+(wr-1))"

wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{bfm1}
st = 0
en = 00:(osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
sc = 25+(00:
        (osr[2:0]+(wr-1)))
wr = wr
osr = x
cnt[1:0] = DB [1:0]

{bfm1}
st = 0
en = 31
sc = 25
wr = x
sz = x
cnt = x

en = 31
sc = 16
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

{bfm1}
st = 00:
        -(osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
en = (osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
[4:3]:=osr[2:0]
sc = 00:
        -(osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = (osr[2:0]+
        (wr-1)) [5:3]

{bfm1}
st = 00:
        -(osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
en = -1 mod sz (7)
sc = 00:
        -(osr[2:0]+(wr-1))
wr = wr
osr = x
cnt = x

{bfm1}
st = 16
en = 31
sc = 16
wr = wr
osr = osr
cnt = x

```

<pre> cop {cop1} st = x en = x sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x {cop3} st = x en = x sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x {cop5} st = x en = x sc = x wr = DB [7:2] osr = x cnt[1:0] = DB [1:0] {cop7} st = x en = x sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x </pre>	<pre> {cop2} st = x en = x sc = x wr = wr - 1 osr = x cnt = x {cop4} st = x en = x sc = x wr = x osr = x cnt = x {cop6} st = 16 en = 31 sc = 16 wr = x osr = x cnt = x </pre>
--	---

1 loaded based on ird[5] - if ird[5] = 0 then wr value comes from BC bus else value is loaded from regc.

FTU - FIELD TRANSLATION UNIT OPERATIONS:

- 3- LDCR load the control register from regb. The register is selected by the value in ar[1:0], this can be gated onto the rx bus.
- 4- DPSW load the psw with the value in regb. Either the ccr or the psw is loaded depending upon size. If size = byte then only load the ccr portion.
- 14- CLRFP clear the f-trace pending latch. (fpnd2 only)
- 17- LDSH2 load the contents of the shifter control register from regb. These include wr, osr, c unit.

- 19- LDSWB load th int rnal bus r gister from regb. This is composed of bus controller state information which must be accessed by the user in fault situations.
- 21- LDSWI load the first word of sswi (internal status word) from regb. This is composed of tpnd, fpndl, fpnd2, ar latch
- 23- LDSHL load the contents of the shifter control registers from regb. These include st,en,sc.
- 25- LDUPC load micro pc into A4 from regb and check validity of rev #.
- 26- LDPER load per with the value on the a-bus. (should be a T3 load). ab>per
- 28- LDARL load the ar latch from regb. May be able to share with ldswi or ldswj
- 29- GPSWM clear the psw master bit.
- 33- RPER load output of per into ar latch and onto bc bus. There are two operations which use this function, MOVEM and BFFFO. MOVEM requires the least significant bit of the lower word (16-bits only) that is a one to be encoded and latched into the AR latch and onto the BC BUS (inverted) so that it can be used to point at a register. If no bits are one then the end signal should be active which is routed to the branch pla. After doing the encoding, the least significant bit should be cleared.
 For BFFFO it is necessary to find the most significant bit of a long word that is a one. This value is encoded into 6 bits where the most significant bit is the 32-bit all zero signal. Thus the following bits would yield the corresponding encoding.

most sig bit set	per out	onto bc bus
31	0 11111	1110 0000
16	0 10000	1110 1111
8	0 00000	1111 1111
NONE	1 11111	0000 0000

The output is then gated onto the BC bus where it is sign extended to an 8-bit

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value. It does not hurt anything in the BFFF0 case to load the other x latch (i.e. BFFF0 can load the AR latch).

For BFFF0 it does not matter if a bit is cleared.

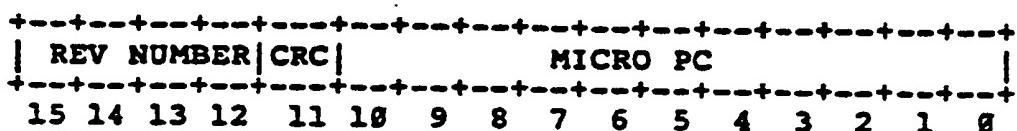
- 34- STCR store the control register in regb. The register is selected by the value in ar[1:0], this can be gated onto the rx bus.
- 37- STPSW store the psw or the ccr in regb based on size. If size = byte then store ccr only with bits 8 - 15 as zeros.
- 38- SPEND store the psw in regb then set the supervisor bit and clear the trace bit in the psw. Tpend and Fpend are cleared. The whole psw is stored in regb.
- 39- LPSWS store the psw in regb then set the supervisor bit and clear both trace bits in the psw. The whole psw is stored in regb.
- 40- STINST store IRD decoded information onto the BC bus and into regb. This data can be latched from the BC bus into other latches (i.e. wr & osr) by other control.
- 41- STIRD store the ird in regb.
- 43- STINL store the new interrupt level in pswi and regb. The three bits are loaded into the corresponding pswi bits. The same three bits are loaded onto bc bus [3:1] with bc bus [31:4] = 1 and [0] = 1, which is loaded into regb. Clear IPEND the following TI.
- 44- STV# store the format & vector number associated with the exception in regb.
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|--------|----|----|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | X | X | FORMAT | 8 | 8 | VECTOR NUMBER | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
- 47- STCRC store the contents of the CRC register in regb. Latch A4 with microaddress.
- 48 STSH2 store the contents of the shifter control registers into x gb. These include wr, osr, count. Store high portion of shift control
- 50- STSWB store the internal bus register in x gb.

This is composed of bus controller state information which must be accessed by the user in fault situations.

52- STSWI store sswi (internal status word) in regb. The sswi is composed of tpnd, ar latch, fpnd1, fpnd2

54- STSH1 store the contents of the shifter control registers into regb. These include st,en,sc.

56- STUPC store the micro pc in regb.



62- NONE

63- STPER store the per onto the a-bus. (should be a T1 transfer). per>ab

PC - PC SECTION OPERATIONS:

AOBP[1]
0 1

31 - 3PFI	EV3FI	OD3FI
30 - 3PFF	TPF	EV3FI

0- NF

aobpt>db>sas
tp2>ab>sas

1- TPF

aobpt>db>tpl
aobpt>db>aup>aobp*,aobpt
+2>aup
tpl>tp2
tp2>ab>sas

2- PCR

tp2>ab>a-sect
(if ry=pc then connect pc and address section)
aobpt>db>sas

3- PCRF

aobpt>db>tpl
a bpt>db>aup>aobp*,aobpt
+2>aup
tpl>tp2
tp2>ab>a-sect

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(if $\Sigma y = pc$ then connect pc and address section)

4- JMP1
 tp2>db>a-sect
 a-sect>ab>aobpt

5- BOB
 aobpt>db>tpl
 tpl>tp2
 tp2>ab>sas

- EV3FI
 aobpt>db>tpl*
 aobpt>db>aup>aobpt
 +4>aup
 tp2>ab>sas

- OD3FI
 aobpt>db>aup>aobpt, tp2
 +2>aup
 tp2>ab>sas

7- TRAP
 tp2>db>a-sect
 pc>ab>sas

8- TRAP2
 tp2>ab>a-sect
 aobpt>db>sas

9- JMP2
 a-sect>ab>aobpt
 aobpt>db>sas

10- PCOUT
 pc>ab>a-sect
 aobpt>db>sas

11- NPC Conditional update based on $cc=t/f$
 tp2>db>aup, a-sect
 a-sect>ab>aup>aobpt

12- LDTP2
 a-sect>ab>tp2
 aobpt>db>sas

13- SAVE1
 pad>aobp
 aobpt>db>sas
 tp2>ab>sas

15- SAVE2
 aobp>db>tpl
 tp2>ab>sas

14- FIX

```
aobpt>db>tpl
tp2>ab>aobpt
tpl>tp2
```

16- LDPC

```
tp2>pc
aobpt>db>sas
tp2>ab>sas
```

PIPE - PIPE OPERATIONS:

Description of bit encodings.

- [6] = use irc
- [5] = change of flow
- [4] = fetch instruction
- [3:0] = previously defined pipe control functionality.

				AOBP[1]
0	1			
0 1 1 3 -	3UDI	EV3Fa	OD3F	
1 0 1 7 -	3UDF	TUD	EV3Fb	

- EV3Fa

```
chrl>irb
chrh>pb>imh,iml,irc
change of flow
fetch instr
```

- EV3Fb

```
chrl>irb
chrh>pb>imh,iml,irc
irc>ir
use pipe
fetch instr
```

! implies use irc

- OD3F

```
chrl>pb>irc
! force miss regardless of whether odd or even
change of flow
fetch instr
```

0 0 0 0 - NUD
x

1 0 0 0 - UPIPE
use pipe

0 0 1 1- FIX2

Always transfer irb up pipe

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chr>irb
irb>pb>imh,iml,irc to irc,im and if irb needs
to be replaced, do access
and transfer chr to irb.

! force miss regardless of whether odd or even
change of flow,
fetch instr

db>ird
irb>pb>imh,iml,irc else load irb from d-bus.
change of flow
fetch instr

0 0 0 2 - IRAD
ira>db

0 0 0 4 - IRTOD
ir>ird

0 0 1 5 - FIX1
chr>irb

if irc needs to be replaced,
do access and transfer chr
to irb, else no activity.

! force miss regardless of whether odd or even
change of flow
fetch instr

1 0 0 6 - 2TOC
irc2>irc
irc>ir
use pipe

0 0 0 8 - CLRA
clear irc2[14]
ira>ab

zxtd 8 -> 32

0 0 0 9 - STIRA
db>>ira
ira>pb>irc2

0 0 0 11 - ATOC
db>>ira
ira>pb>irc

0 0 1 13 - EUD
chr>irb
irb>pb>imh,iml
fetch instr

1 0 0 14 - CTOD
irc>ir,ird
irb>irc
use pipe

1 0 1 15 - TUD

chr>irb
irb>pb>imh,iml,irc
irc>ir
use pipe
fetch instr

§ 1 1 15 - TOAD

chr>irb
irb>pb>imh,iml,irc
irc>ir
change of flow
fetch instr

APPENDIX II
MICROINSTRUCTION LISTING

PAPA CAS**CAS2 DW1:DW2,D01:D02,(RZ1):(RZ2)****A1**

FG1	CASP1	367				DB
X	INST	DT	RY	.		
"STORE 1ST POINTERS"					X	
IM>DB>DT					NIL	
"LATCH RMC ADDRESS INTO A4"					X	
% AT>DB>SAA					X	
% AUT>AB>SA					X	
					NF	
					UPIPE	
					1/26	
FH1	CASP2	654				DB
IRSZ	DATA	RZ2	RW2	<>	T1	RMC
"READ 1ST DEST"					X	
RZ2A>DB>>AOB					NIL	
RZ2A>DB>AUT					X	
"STORE 1ST COMPARE VALUE"					X	
RW2D>AB>>REGB					X	
"2ND POINTER TO IRC2"					NONE	
IN>DB>>IRA					NF	
"FORCE SYNC"					USTIR	
RW2D>AB>>DOB						
% AUT>AB>SAA					2/17	
FI1	CASP3	368				DB
IRSZ	INST	RZ2	RY	<>	T1	RMC
"READ 2ND DEST"					X	
RZ2A>AB>>AOB					COL2	
"DO 1ST COMPARE"					CC2	
DBIN>DB>ALU>ALUT					X	
REGB>AB>ALU					X	
"STORE 1ST DEST"					NONE	
DBIN>DB>AT					NF	
					NUD	
					1/21	

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FJ1	CASP4	652	CASM2 (FB1)	BC
IRSZ	INST	RX	RW2	.
"DO 2ND COMPARE"				X
DBIN>DB>ALU>ALUT				COL2
RW2D>AB>ALU				CC2
"STORE 2ND DEST"				X
DBIN>DB>>REGA				X
& AT>DB>SAA				STPSW
& AUT>AB>SAA				NF
				NUD
				1/10
LOCZ -> CASP9			(FL2)	
"LOCZ -> CASP5			(FL1)	

1ST COMPARE FAILS (CASP4)

FLL1	CASP5	729	ALPS3 (CG5)	DB
BYTE	INST	RX	RY SPC X SYNC	
"END RMC MODE"				X
"RESTORE PSW FROM 1ST COMPARE"				NIL
& AT>DB>SA				X
& AUT>AB>SA				X
				X
				LDPSW
				NF
				NUD
				1/08

FML1	CASP6	369		DB
IRSZ	INST	RX	RW2	.
"STORE 2ND DEST VALUE"				X
REGA>AB>ALU>RW2D				AND
-1>ALU				X
RW2D>DB>FOOLIT				X
& AT>DB>SAA				X
& AUT>AB>SAA				NONE
				TPF
				TUD
				1/08

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FN1	CASP7	36a		DB
X	INST	DT	RY	.
"INSTALL 1ST POINTER"				X
DT>DB>>IRA				NIL
"MOVE 1ST DEST. VALUE"				X
AT>AB>>REGA				X
& AUT>DB>SAA				X
				NONE
				NF
				STIRA
				1/21
F01	CASP8	36b		DB
IRSZ	INST	RX	RW2	.
"STORE 1ST DEST VALUE"				X
REGA>AB>ALU>RW2D				AND
-1>ALU				X
RW2D>DB>FOOLIT				X
& AT>DB>SAA				X
& AUT>AB>SAA				NONE
				TPF
				TUD
				1/08
EQ1	BCCB2	621	2-WAY SHARE	A1
X	INST	RX	RY	.
"PREFETCH"				X
& AT>DB>SA				NIL
& AUT>AB>SA				X
				X
				COL1
				STINS
				TPF
				TUD
				11/21

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1ST COMPARE SUCCESSFUL					(CASP4)
FL2	CASP9	728	ALPS1	(CE5)	BC
BYTE	DATA	RX	RY	.	
"WAIT FOR BRANCH"					
& AT>DB>SA					X
& AUT>AB>SA					NIL
					X
					X
					X
					STPSW
					NF
					NUD
					1/23
LOCZ -> CASP11 (FN2)					
LOCZ -> CASP10 (FN3)					

2ND COMPARE SUCCESSFUL					(CASP9)
FN2	CASP11	738	2-WAY SHARE	DB	
IRSZ	DATA	RO2D	DTY	<W> T0	RM C
"WRITE 2ND UPDATE"					
RO2D>AB>>DOB					X
"PT @ 1ST MEM LOCATION"					NIL
AUT>DB>AOB					X
"INSTALL 1ST POINTER"					X
DTY>DB>>IRA					NONE
& AT>AB>SAA					NF
					STIRA
					1/86
FO2	CASP12	73a	CASP11 (FN2)	DB	
IRSZ	INST	RO2D	DTY	<W> T0	RM C
"WRITE 1ST UPDATE"					
RO2D>AB>>DOB					X
& AUT>DB>AOB					NIL
& DTY>DB>>IRA					X
& AT>AB>SAA					X
					NONE
					NF
					STIRA
					1/86

FP2	CASP13	454	CASM6 (FF2)	DB
X	INST	RX	RY	SPC X SYNC
"END RMC MODE"				X
@ AT>DB>SA				NIL
@ AUT>AB>SA				X
				X
				COL1
				STINS
				NF
				NUD
1/23				
ET7	DBCC4	629	2-WAY SHARE	DB
X	INST	RX	RY	.
"REFETCH NEXT INST"				X
@ AT>DB>SA				NIL
@ AUT>AB>SA				X
				X
				X
				CLRFP
				3PFI
				3UDI
11/21				
EU7	DBCC5	783		A1
X	INST	RX	RY	.
"FINISH 3 WORD FETCH"				X
@ AT>DB>SA				NIL
@ AUT>AB>SA				X
				X
				COL1
				STINS
				3PFF
				3UDF
11/21				

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2ND COMPARE UNSUCCESSFUL					(CASP9)
FN3	CASP10	739	PSPF2 (GJ8)	DB	
X	INST	RX	RY	SPC X	SYNC
"END RMC MODE"				?	ADD
REGB>DB>AU>AOB					NIL
18>AU					X
AUT>AB>SA					X
					X
					NONE
					NF
					NUD
					1/23

CASP6 (FM1)

RTE DEST FOR PAPA CAS					
FH2	CASPR	455	CASM1 (FA1)	DB	
X	INST	DT	RY	.	
"INITIALIZE IRC2 (FOR RTE)"				?	X
DT>DB>>IRA					AND
"LATCH RMC ADDRESS INTO A4"				?	X
REGB>AB>>REGA					X
0>ALU>ALUT					X
AT>DB>SAA					STCRC
AUT>AB>SAA					NF
					STIRA
					1/23

CASP2 (FH1)

Claims

1. In a data processor, a method for changing a value at a first location and a value at a second location, the method comprising the steps of:

providing as a first compare value the value at the first location;
providing as a second compare value the value at the second location;
providing a selected first swap value;
providing a selected second swap value; and then performing in an uninterruptable sequence the steps of:
comparing the first compare value to the value at the first location;
comparing the second compare value to the value at the second location; and
if both of the first and second compare values are the same as the respective values at the first and second location;
storing the first swap value at the first location; and
storing the second swap value at the second location.

2. In a data processor, a method for changing the contents of a linked list which requires changing contents at two pointer locations in order to effect a change in said list, the method comprising the steps of:

providing as a first compare value the value at a first pointer location;
providing as a second compare value the value at a second pointer location;
providing a selected first swap value;

providing a selected second swap value; and performing in an uninterruptable sequence the steps of: comparing the first compare value to the value at said first pointer location; comparing the second compare value to the value at said second pointer location; and if both of the first and second compare values are the same as the respective values at the first and second pointer locations; storing the first swap value as the value at the first pointer location; and storing the second swap value as the value at the second pointer location.

3. In a data processor having a linked list which has an access counter associated therewith wherein contents at a pointer location and at the access counter are changed in order to effect a change in the list, a method for effecting a change in the list, comprising the steps of:
 - preparing for the execution of an instruction to be performed by the data processor by:
 - storing a first compare value, said first compare value read at a said pointer location which must be altered to effect said change in the list;
 - storing a second compare value, said second compare value read at the access counter;
 - storing a first swap value, said first swap value to be swapped for the value present at the pointer location in order to effect said change in the list; and
 - storing a second swap value, said second swap value to be inserted into the access counter; and

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executing the instruction, which in the instruction writes the first swap value into the pointer location and writes the second swap value into the access counter if, after the instruction commences, the value present at the pointer location is the same as the first compare value and the value present at the access counter is the same as the second compare value.

4. In a data processor, means for changing the contents of a linked list which requires changing contents of first and second pointer locations; comprising:

means for providing as a first compare value the value at said first pointer location;

means for providing as a second compare value the value at said second pointer location;

means for providing a first swap value;

means for providing a second swap value; and

means for performing in an uninterruptable sequence the steps of:

comparing the first compare value to the value at said first pointer location;

comparing the second compare value to the value at said second pointer location; and

if both of the first and second compare values are the same as the respective values at the first and second pointer location then:

storing the first swap value as the value at first pointer location; and

storing the second swap value as the value at the second pointer location.

5. In a data processor having a linked list which has an access counter associated therewith wherein contents at a pointer location and at the access counter are

changed in order to effect a change in the list, means for effecting a change in the list, comprising:

means for preparing for the execution of an instruction to be performed by the data processor in which said means for preparing:

stores a first compare value, said first compare value read at said pointer location which must be altered to effect said change in the list;

stores a second compare value, said second compare value read at the access counter;

stores a first swap value, said swap value to be swapped for the value present at said pointer location in order to effect said change in the list; and

stores a second swap value, said second swap value to be inserted into the access counter to be incremented; and

means for executing the instruction, wherein the instruction writes the first swap value into pointer location and writes the second swap value to the access counter if, after the instruction commences, the value present at the first pointer location is the same as the first compare value and the value present at the access counter is the same as the second compare value.

6. In a data processor, means for changing the contents of a value at a first location and a value at a second location, comprising:

means for providing as a first compare value the value at said first location;

means for providing as a second compare value the value at said second location;

means for providing a first swap value;

means for providing a second swap value; and

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means for performing in an uninterruptable sequence the steps of:
comparing the first compare value to the value at said first location;
comparing the second compare value to the value at said second location; and
if both of the first and second compare values are the same as the respective values at the first and second locations then:
storing the first swap value as the value at the first location; and
storing the second swap value as the value at the second location.

1 / 5

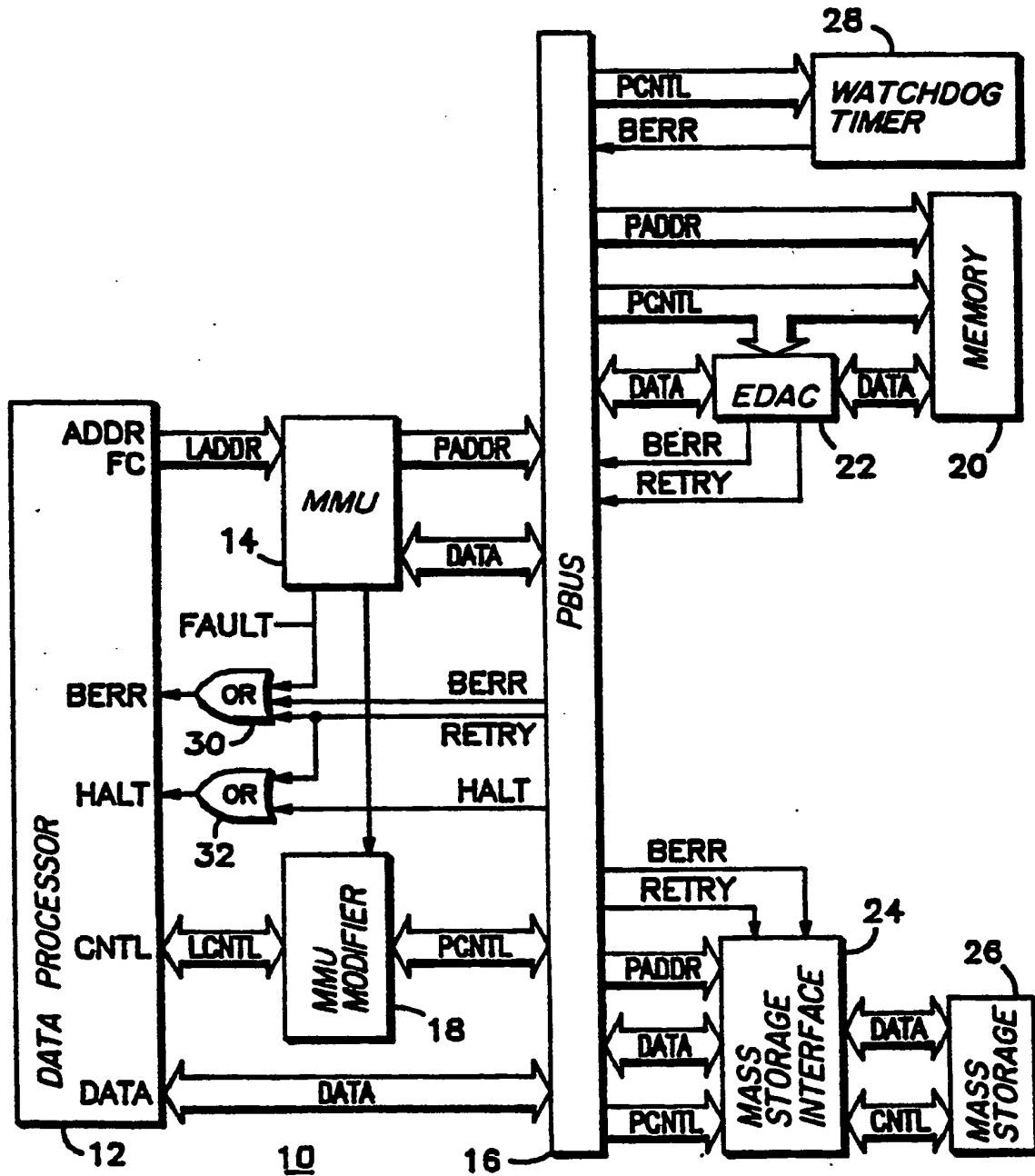
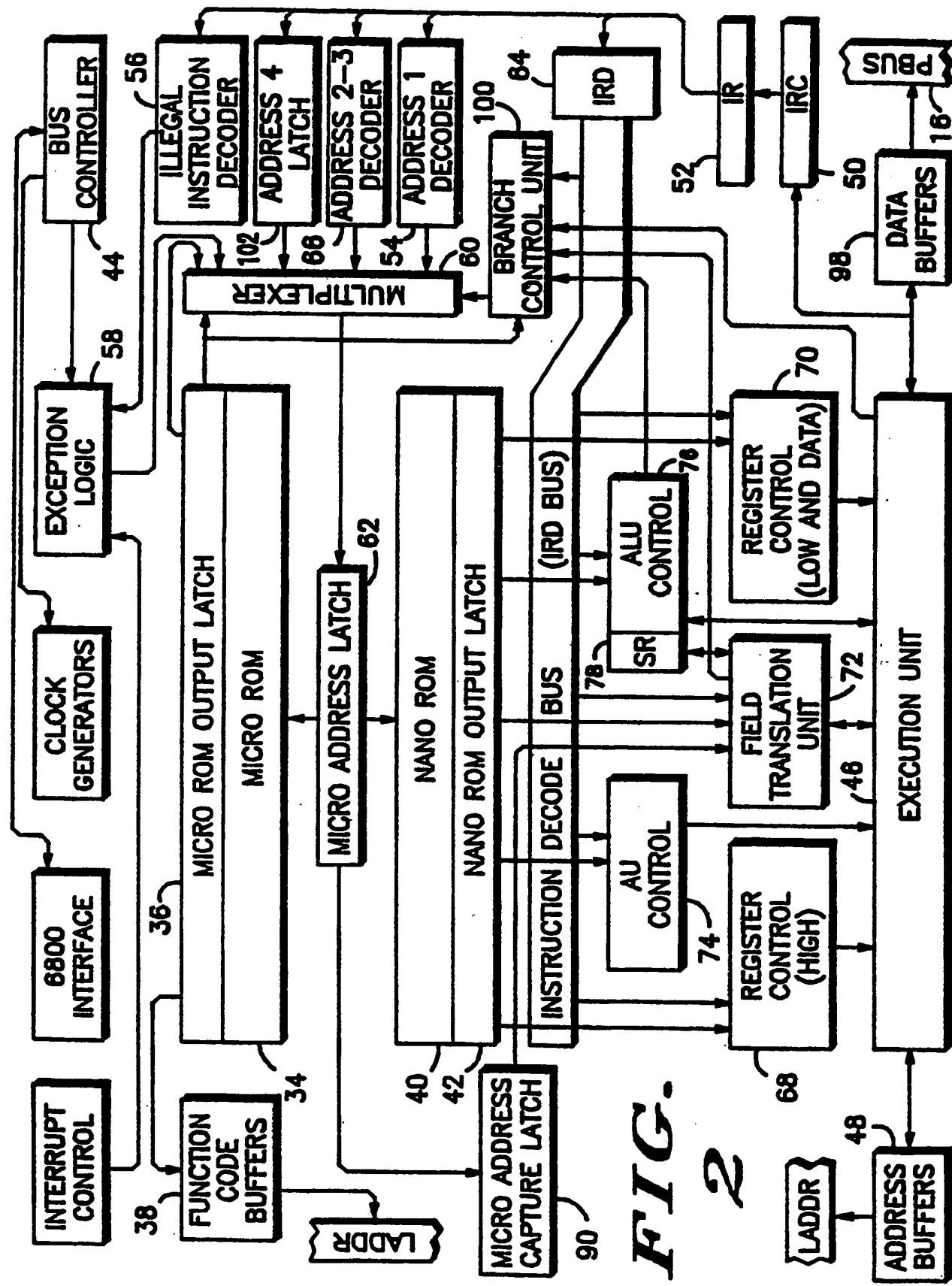
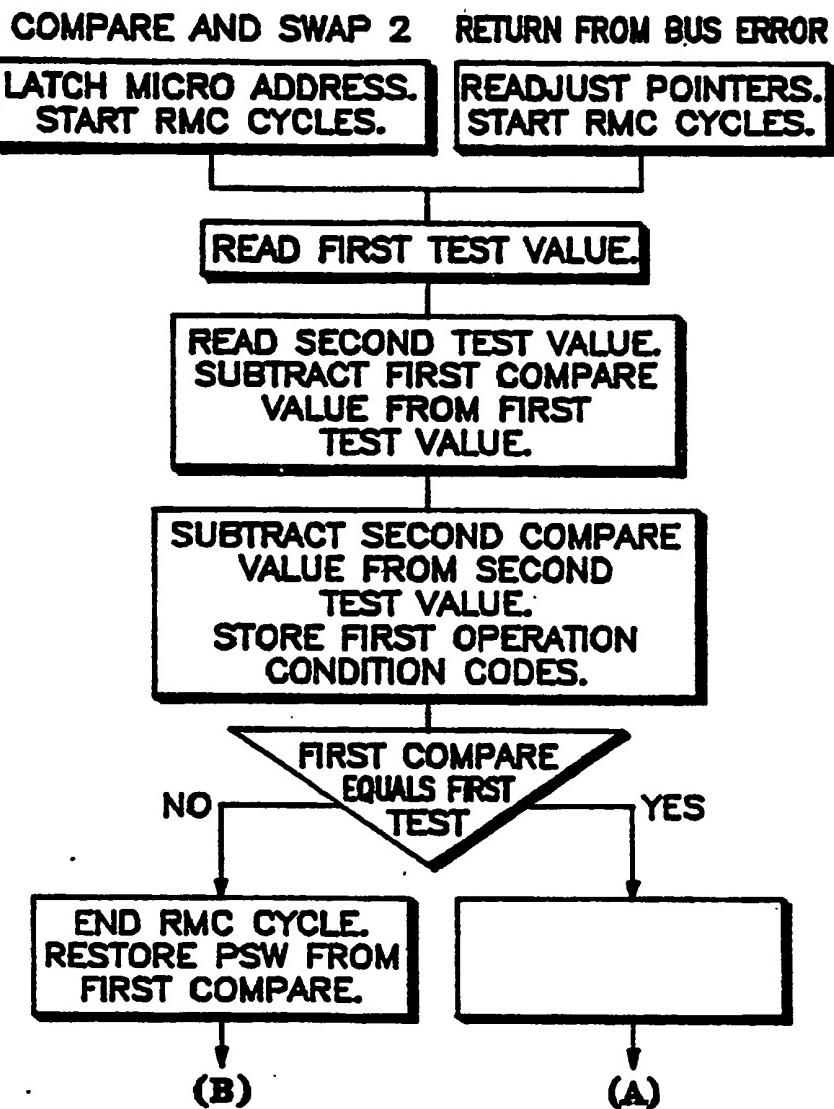


FIG. 1

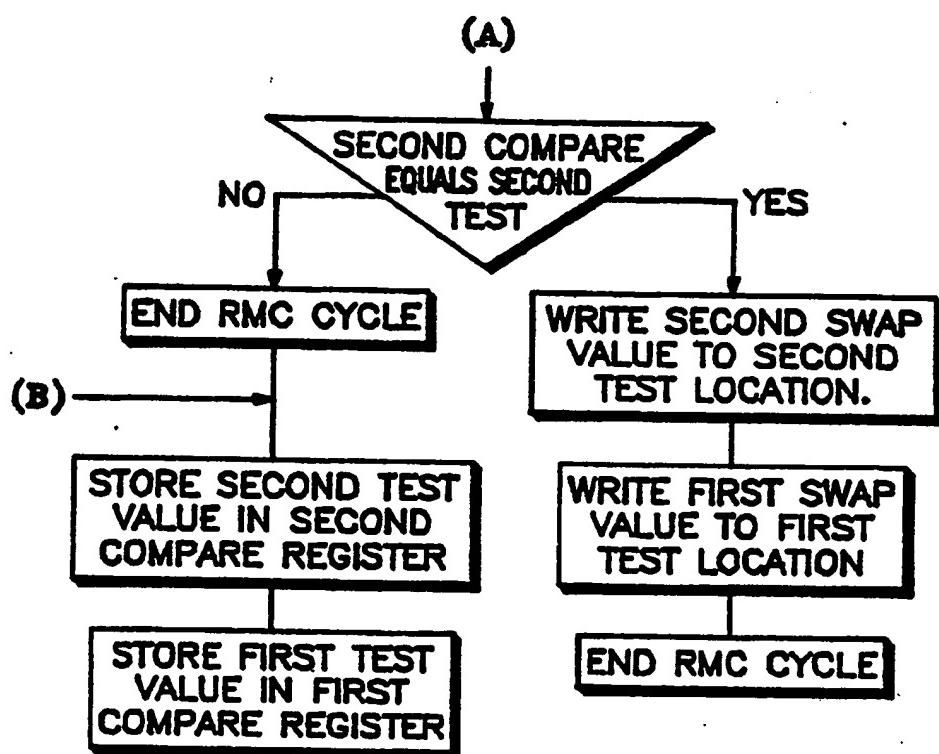
2 / 5



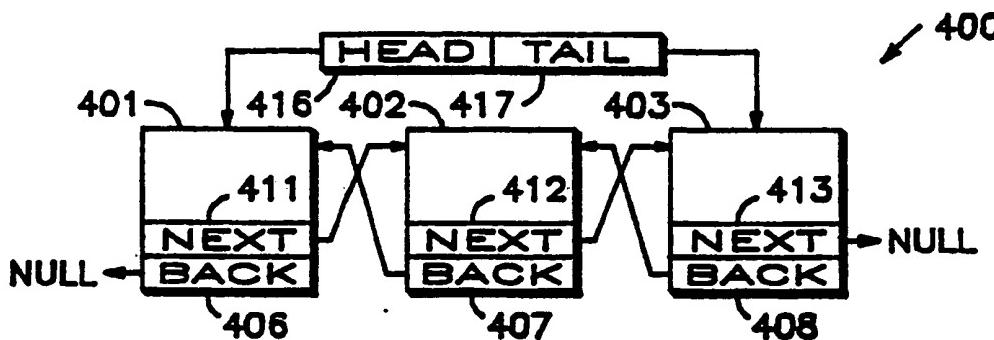
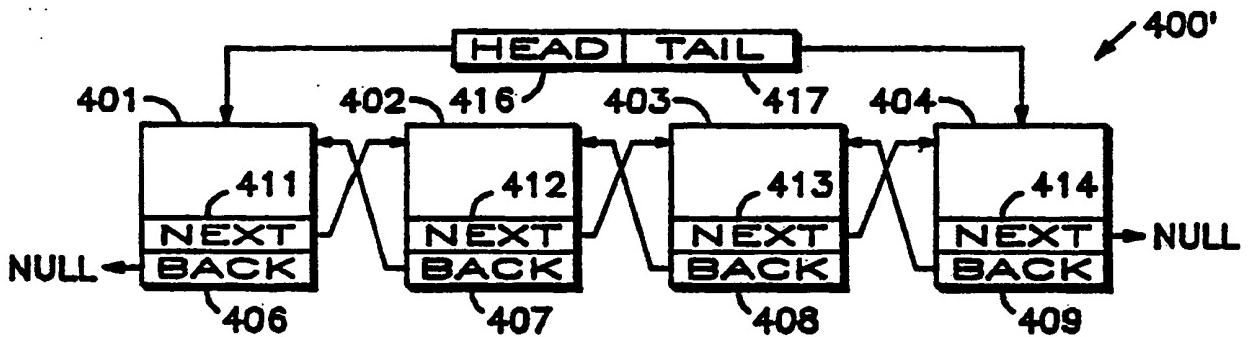
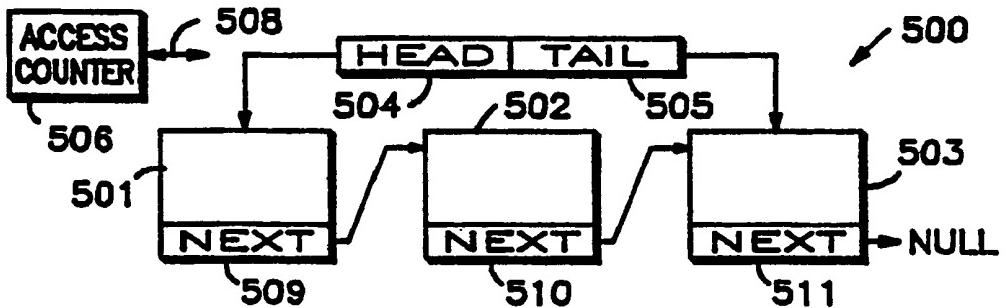
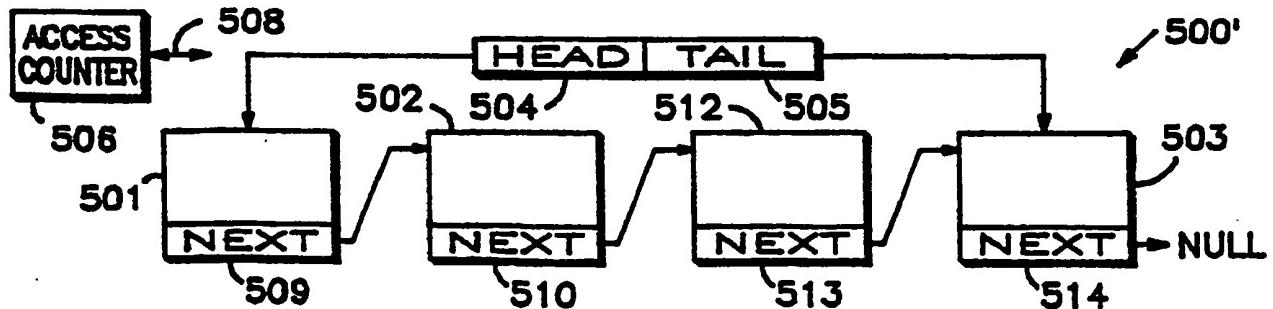
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**FIG. 3A**

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**FIG. 3B**

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***FIG. 4A******FIG. 4B******FIG. 5A******FIG. 5B***

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US85/00670

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC
 INT. CL. GO6F 7/00, 9/00, 15/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Classification System	Minimum Documentation Searched *	
		Classification Symbols
U.S.	364/200, 300, 900	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT **

Category *	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁶
Y, P	US, A, 4,497,023, (Moorer), 29 January 1985	1-6
A	US, A, 3,972,026, (Waltman), 27 July 1976	1-6
A	US, A, 4,429,360, (Hoffman et al.), 31 January 1984	1-6
A	US, A, 4,281,393, (Gitelman et al.), 28 July 1981	1-6
A	US, A, 4,041,462, (Davis et al.), 09 August 1977	1-6

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

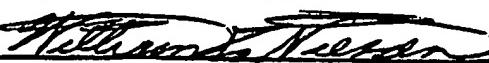
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search *	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report *
09 May 1985	05 JUN 1985
International Searching Authority *	Signature of Authorized Officer **
ISA/US	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (October 1981)

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